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## THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S. WANT WILSON AND MARSHALL

And They Said So in No Vacillating or  
Uncertain Tones at St. Louis  
on Thursday

So Certain Are They of Their Choice  
That They Nominate Both  
By Acclamation

It did not require a ballot to re-nominate Woodrow Wilson for president of the United States, or to re-nominate Thomas Riley Marshall for vice-president of this great Union. This does not mean that the standard bearers will not require ballots to re-elect them, but the American people will attend to that detail and will see to it that they are forthcoming in generous and sufficient quantity.

And this was all accomplished two days ahead of the time that it was expected it would be done, which but further emphasizes the fact that the voters of the United States and the people wanted Wilson and Marshall—and no one else.

It is a singular and striking testimonial of the high regard in which they are held and the perfect trust that the people have in them and the Democratic administration.

The nominations were made and the convention recessed at 11:56 o'clock until 11 o'clock yesterday, when the resolutions committee presented the platform, after which the great convention adjourned sine die.

When John W. Westcott, attorney general of New Jersey, who had placed Woodrow Wilson in nomination at the Baltimore convention, started for the platform, an enthusiastic Jersey man slapped him on the back and said: "Good luck to you, judge." Judge Westcott spoke slowly and his voice was heard in every part of the hall. There were few interruptions until near the close, when cries went up from different parts of the hall, "Name your man." When he did name his man there was tremendous cheering and the hall instantly became one huge kaleidoscope. Pictures of Woodrow Wilson burst forth in all parts of the vast auditorium. One large portrait of the president on a canvass which measured 20x30 feet was unrolled and hung from the upper gallery behind the speaker's stand. Judge Westcott, perspiring freely from his great effort, made his way slowly to his seat in the New Jersey delegation and sat quietly watching the demonstration.

State standards were uprooted and an endless parade of delegates marched around the aisles encircling the seats of the delegates. Soon state flags made their appearance. Georgia came forth with a big banner which bore the legend, "Georgia—Woodrow Wilson—Dixie's Gift to the Nation." After the state flags had been carried around the hall a number of times they were massed on the speaker's stand while the crowd renewed its cheering.

The big brass band in the north gallery worked hard. It played everything it knew from "America" down to "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" and played over the tunes time and again.

There was more wild cheering when suffragists got into the thick of things and mounted the rostrum holding aloft yellow parasols.

The demonstration lasted forty-five minutes. The great spectacular feature over, thousands in the galleries moved toward the exits, and during the remainder of the session those parts of the Coliseum were almost empty.

"Arizona," called the hoarse-voiced clerk. "Arizona yields to Ohio." was the response, and Judson Harmon, attorney general under Grover Cleveland, and former governor of Ohio, elbowed his way to the speaker's stand. Mr. Harmon in a brief speech seconded the nomination of President Wilson. Then Arkansas yielded to Virginia and Governor Stuart also seconded the nomination.

As the Virginian finished his speech a number of delegates clamored for the floor, but the chair recognized Senator Hughes of New Jersey, who moved that the rules be suspended and that Woodrow Wilson be nominated by acclamation. Before Chairman James could put the motion Robert Emmett Burke from Illinois, who was elected on an independent ticket, opposed the motion and asked for a roll call. The delegates, however, were impatient and Burke's motion was lost. A mighty shout shook the building when Chairman James put the motion to name Mr. Wilson by acclamation. One solitary voice, that of Burke's, was heard when the chair asked if there were any negative votes and the crowd laughed.

"I hereby declare Woodrow Wilson the nominee of the Democratic party for president of the United States by a vote of 1,091 to 1," said the chairman as he brought down the gavel with a hard whack. There was more cheering, but it quickly subsided when Senator James raised his hands for silence.

Governor Kern of Indiana was recognized, and in a single sentence presented the name of Vice-President Marshall and before the delegates realized what had occurred the rules were again suspended and Mr. Marshall was acclaimed the vice-presidential nominee without the formality of a ballot.

### Glynn Keynote Speech

With the Coliseum crowded to its utmost capacity with an audience made up of the Democrats of the nation, ex-Gov. Martin H. Glynn of New York delivered the keynote speech Wednesday and carried his audience from its feet by a speech which may well be classed as one of the greatest of modern political years. He opened his speech with the declaration that no president since the Civil war had as crucial problems to solve, and no president has displayed a grasp more sure, a statesmanship more profound, than has President Wilson. Declaring that "Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity are the issues upon which the Democratic party stands, and the heart of Democracy swells with pride that is more than a pride of party, as it hails the man who has asserted this Americanism, assured this peace, advocated this preparedness and produced this prosperity," he predicted the re-election of President Wilson.

Taking up our foreign relations that has been called into emphatic prominence by the world-wide war, the speaker declared that "We have en-

tered this hall as Democrats; we shall deliberate as Americans." \* \* \* The policy of neutrality, he argued, is as truly American as the American flag. For 200 years neutrality was a theory; America made it a fact. "It took Washington and his successors eighty years of endless negotiation to win recognition of American neutrality. And this eighty years of struggle wove the doctrine of neutrality so closely into the warp and woof of our national life that to tear it out now would unravel the very threads of our existence." By the records of history Mr. Glynn maintained that if Washington and Lincoln were right, President Wilson is right. The neutrality that President Wilson stands for today was advocated by Washington, by Hamilton, by Jefferson, and by Lincoln.

### President and the Lusitania

By citing precedents Mr. Glynn justified and defended the course of the president in the Lusitania and similar incidents. "In the face of this record," he asked: "Do Republicans realize that when they arraign the policy of the president of the United States today they arraign the policy

of Harrison, of Blaine, of Lincoln and of Grant? For the pleasure of criticizing a Democratic president, are they willing to read out of the Republican party the greatest men the Republican party ever had? Are they willing to say that the Republican party of today condones what Hamilton did in revolutionary days, what Lincoln did in Civil war days, and what Grant and Blaine and Harrison did but yesterday?

"In his policy of peaceful negotiations today the president of the United States follows the example set him by the greatest presidents which the Democratic party and the greatest presidents the Republican party ever gave this nation."

Mr. Glynn impressed on his hearers that it was the business of this convention "representing every section of the United States, speaking for every racial strain in America, to send forth a message to all the world that will leave no room for doubt.

"We must enable every real Ameri-

The laws restraining big business from stifling competition, the trades commission act, the movement to foster expansion of American trade, commercial and financial interests between the United States and the nations of South America are shown to be legislation of the widest benefit. The Underwood tariff, Mr. Glynn characterized as the fairest and the best of all we have enacted. Under the present administration the United States has enjoyed a wonderful era of good business and good times.

The American's ideals and his aspirations served as the basis for the speaker's opening discussion.

"We who stand today on the fertile soil of America, who live under the smiling skies of a free and fruitful land, must prove worthy of the trust that American sacrifices has imposed on every American.

"Disregarding the divisions that make one man a tory and another a whig, one man a Republican and another a Democrat, Americans will cast

Jefferson was wrong and Hamilton was wrong and Washington was wrong."

The justification of our policy of neutrality is expressed by Mr. Glynn in these words:

"Before this declaration every war was a world-war; since this declaration nearly every war has been a local war. Before this declaration war was a whirlpool, ever-increasing in area and in its whirl dragging down the nations of the earth; since this declaration war has become a sea of trouble upon which nations embark only from self-will, from self-interest or the necessity of geographical position, of financial obligation or political alliance.

"Neutrality is the policy which has kept us at peace while Europe has been driving the nails of war through the hands and feet of a crucified humanity.

"The praises of this policy are not written in the ruins of American homes, not in the wreck of American industries, not in the mourning of American families; they are found in the myriad evidences of prosperity and plenty that make this a contented land. From every whirling spindle in America, from every factory wheel that turns, from every growing thing that breathes its prayer of plenty to the skies, from every quiet school, from every crowded mart, from every peaceful home goes up a song of praise, a paean of thanksgiving to hymn a nation's tribute to the statesmanship that has brought these things as pass."

The Satisfied and Dissatisfied  
In answer to those who say that President Wilson's policy does not satisfy anyone, Mr. Glynn replies: "He means that it does not satisfy those who would map out a new and untried course for this nation to pursue, but they forget it does satisfy those who believe the United States should live up to the principles it has professed for a century and more."

"This policy," Mr. Glynn continues, "may not satisfy those who revel in destruction and find pleasure in despair. It may not satisfy the fire-eater or the swashbuckler. But it does satisfy those who worship at the altar of the God of Peace. It does satisfy the mothers of the land at whose hearth and fireside no jingoistic war has placed an empty chair. It does satisfy the daughters of this land from whom bluster and brag has sent no loving brother to the dissolution of the grave. It does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land who will fight for our flag, and die for our flag when Reason primes the rifle, when Honor draws the sword, when Justice breathes a blessing on the standards they uphold."

"Fighting for every degree of injury," he maintained, "would mean perpetual war, and this is the policy of our opponents, deny it how they will. It would give us a war abroad each time the fighting cock of the European weather vane shifted with the breeze. It would make America the cockpit of the world. We would be so busy settling other people's quarrels that we would have no time to attend to our own business."

Preparedness of Peace  
In his treatment of the issue of preparedness Mr. Glynn asserts that the genius of this country is for peace.

"We have built our greatness on the resources of nature and the peaceful toil of our people. The ring of the anvil, not the rattle of the saber, the song of the reaper, not the shriek of the soldier, the clatter of the shuttle, not the crack of the rifle have won us the peace we occupy in the councils of the world.

"We have been carried too close to the rocks of war during the past two

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### FORGOT OLD SOLDIERS

The Republicans Ignore the Old Soldiers and Sailors at the Chicago Convention

Washington, D. C., June 13.—The Republican platform adopted in Chicago last week, omitted for the first time in sixty years all mention of the old soldiers and sailors' pension. General I. R. Sherwood of Ohio, who is admittedly the pension expert of this and many preceding congresses, discovered the omission today. When he directed the attention of Republicans to the hiatus they were distinctly worried.

"The soul moves in the direction of its attention," said General Sherwood. "I suppose the Republicans were not attentive to the old soldiers."

There are about 400,000 old soldier votes, with a larger number of sons who are interested in the subject.

## SENATOR STONE FIRES HOT SHOT

He Hits the Grand Old Party  
for Invading Judiciary  
for a Leader

### CRITICISED THE PLATFORM

He Says That the Selection of Hughes is the Vicious Act of a Party On its Uppers, and Shows That Half of the Legislation Which the Platform Demands Has Already Been Enacted and the Rest is Being Completed

Senator William Joel Stone, who was chairman of the resolutions committee at the St. Louis convention this week, told concisely, incisively and decisively what he thought of Hughes and the Republican platform when he was interviewed in that city Tuesday forenoon. He called the Republican platform drafted in Chicago a "remarkable fulmination," with one-half the legislation it demanded already enacted and the other half now being worked out by the Democratic party.

Senator Stone said that he considered Mr. Hughes a man of ability and character, but looked upon his nomination while he was on the bench as full of menace and danger.

### A Vicious Party Act

"My objection to the nomination of Mr. Hughes," said the senator, "lies in the fact that I regard it as bad in every way, even vicious, for a great political party, hard pressed and on its uppers, to invade the supreme court of the United States and take down from that bench one of its justices to make him a party candidate for a political office to meet and serve a party exigency.

"The experiment is full of menace and danger. Hereafter it is more than probable that men appointed to the supreme court will begin to regard it, not as honorable and the final goal of their ambition, but as a stepping stone to what they will, as Mr. Hughes does, regard as a political advancement beyond the judicial position they hold.

### The People Will Surmise

"People will begin to surmise whether decisions on questions of wide or general interest have behind them some sinister political design.

"The tendency will be to undermine public confidence in that great court—a thing that would be full of evil consequences if not disastrous.

"Some state constitutions, I am told, contain provisions which make the judges of their supreme court ineligible to a political office during the term for which they were elected or appointed.

"I am inclined to the opinion that it would be wise to so amend the constitution of the United States as to make a justice of the supreme court ineligible to any political office while a member of that court or for a period of five years following his retirement or separation therefrom."

### Teddy Sulks in His Tent

The senator criticised the Progressive platform and called attention to the fact that it contains a declaration that the issue was "one of men," by which, he said, the Progressives meant Roosevelt. Now, he said, Roosevelt "sulks in his tent" at Oyster Bay while his loyal following waits uncertain and dispirited.

"Will he respond and lead them singing 'Onward, Christian Soldier,' concluded the senator, "or will he shrink before the uplifted swords of the old guard and thus leave his ready and stalwart adherents victims of one of the most pitiful and tragic betrayals ever recorded in American history?"

### COL. EVANS A COUSIN TO HUGHES

St. Joseph has one citizen who is a relative to the Republican proposition for president. Col. Thomas W. Evans of the First National bank is a blood cousin of Justice Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wray and Miss Ida Barton of Maryville, Mo., were week guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Killion, 1413 Main street.



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON



VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL

### Administration and Business

He pointed out that the promise made four years ago that a Democratic administration would liberate the nation from the chains of industrial tyranny has been carried out. He eulogized the federal reserve act and declared that the "scholar-statesman, whose rod has struck the golden rock of America's resources, to set free the wealth imprisoned for half a century, is a Moses who has led America's industries from the wilderness of doubt and despair to the promised land of prosperity and hope."